HAYES'S VETOES ANALYZED.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

of Pretext for Interference with State WASHINGTON, June 11 .- At a meeting of the House Judiciary Committee to-day, the Hon J. Proctor Knott, the Chairman, submitted s report on the message of R. B. Hayes vetong the bill to prevent interference at elections. ion arose, in which the Republican members Committee gave assurance that they ald not object to the presentation of the reto the House, to have it printed and recomd, the desire of this procedure being to ord the minority an opportunity to prepare a nt embracing their views upon the veto se should be pursued, Chairman Knott was orized, without dissent, to report the docu-House at the first opportunity, id to-day. After referring to the nich he did to-day. After referring to the ing them, the report goes on to say:

moressed with the importance of removnce whatever with State elections by obviate, if possible, the President's obof the army or navy, unless such force id be necessary to repel the armed enemies e. United. States, or to enforce section 4, e. 4 of the Constitution and the laws made arsuance thereof, and repealing all proses of law inconsistent with the purposes of ill. Having been thus presented as an indent proposition, disconnected from any correction bill, and containing no reference.

actually described of the fall before he to prevent aimitary interference with elections. The laws in force are all that are required to that end.

He then proceeds to state distinctly what appears to have been the main objection to the section, namely: That it would prohibit the civil officers of the United States from employing adequate civil force to enable them to keep the peace and execute certain laws at what he was pleased to term national elections. Considered, therefore, as a candid and ingenuous paper, the inevitable conclusion to be drawn from it was that all authority to employ the military power of the United States at the polls, even in aid of civil officers, was tacitly, if not expressly, abjured. There is no such disclaimer, however, in the message under consideration. While it is admitted the elections should be free from all forcible interference, and that soldiers ought not to be present at the polls and perform the duties of the ordinary civil police force, there is no intimation that it would be unlawful for them to do so, or that the President or any military officer of the United States might not so employ them with impunity, and evade any penalty therefor under the pretence that it was necessary to preserve the peace. On the contrary, the clear inference to be drawn from the entire document is that such a use of the military power of the Federal Government is not only legal, but, under certain circumstances, may be eminently proper.

But there is where the danger of military interference with elections becomes not only possible but almost inevitable, as has been abund-

But there is where the danger of military interference with elections becomes not only possible but almost inevitable, as has been abundantly shown in numerous and startling instances in our own recent history. In times of
high political excitement in localities where
the contending parties are nearly equally
balanced, or where the unscrupulous leaders of
a corrupt minority in political accord with
those who have control of the troops are determined to defeat the popular will by bringing
force to the assistance of fraud, apprehensions
of riots and disturbances will be easily stimulated, and bayonets readily furnished under the
pretext of keeping the peace at the polis, but

of riots and disturbances will be easily stimulated, and bayonets readily furnished under the pretext of keeping the peace at the rolls, but really to intimidate the voter and destroy the freedom of the ballot.

The entire argument against the necessity of the bill is, therefore, left to rest upon the President's reiterated assertion that troops have not been and will not be used to interfere with any State election during his administration. That assertion was, no doubt, sincere, but unfortunately for its validity as a reason for refusing to approve a bill designed for the protection of nurse generations as well as this, the official term of the present Executive is limited, and he may be succeeded in the exalted position he occupies by one who will feel a less scrupulous regard for the freedom and purty of the ballot than he professes himself to entertain. Moreover, he is human, and liable to change, and no one but himself can know to what extent the partisan debates in Congress may have influenced his opinions even upon the questions involved in the veto under consideration. The subjects of a despot must depend for security upon the grace of their master, but a free people, if they would remain free, will insist upon the ruarantees of positive law.

In regard to the third objection to the bill, the report says, Mr. Hayes's objection is its discrimination in favor of the State and against the national authority. Under this bill, says he, "the presence or employment of the army or navy of the United States would be lawful and might be necessary to maintain the conduct of a State all election against domestic

y or many of the United States would be not might be necessary to maintain the of a State election against domestic that would overthrow it, but would be that would overthrow it, but would be it omaintain the conduct of a national against the same local violence that verthrow it." If this had been uttered to harangue from the hustings it would be a suspected as a specious to popular or party prejudice; at in a solemn State paper emanating in highest Executive Magistrate known constitution, it is of course divested of h suspleton, and should receive that all consideration to which its distinction which the at means by the term "national electron of the suspleton of the suspleton of the course o the case of Minor and the Double of essewhere by which the State, and not from the United States that any net at the polls or elsewhere by which the free exercise of that right is unlawfully prevented, as well as the abuse of the right itself is punishable under statute laws; that the people of a State have the same rights and are as much interested in the election of their Representatives in Congress as they are in choosing their local officers; that the result in each is ascertained, and evidence of the election furnished by the State officials in pursuance of State have that the result in each is ascertained, and evidence of the election furnished by the State officials in your and the election furnished by the State officials in your and the election furnished by the State officials in your and the election furnished by the State officials in your and the election furnished by the State officials in your and the election of the election furnished by the State officials in your and the election of the evercise of the right of States and the other. Nor is it necessary to do to the length of this paper by discussing the right that the point of the elections of members of Congress, or for the punishment of illegal voting or the unlawful prevention of the exercise of the right of States and the election of the exercise of the right of States and the election of the exercise of the right of States and the election of the exercise of the right of States and the election of the exercise of the right of States and the election of the exercise of the right of States and the election of the exercise of the right of States and the election of the exercise of the right of States and the election of the exercise of the right of States and the election of the exercise of the right of States and the election of the exercise of the right of the production of the exercise of the righ

distinct reservation of the power of the President to suppress an insurrection against the Government of a State at any time or place, when properly called upon, can be said to derogate from the authority of the United States.

There is a single consideration, however, sufficient in itself to show that the fears expressed by the President that the bill would subordinate national to State authority were totally unfounded, but which seems singularly enough to have escaped his observation. Under the law as it now stands, and has stood since 1795, the President is not bound to call forth the militia or to employ the land or naval forces of the United States to suppress every riot or popular tumult in a State, although called upon by the Legislature or Executive for that purpose. It will be observed that it is only lawful for him to do so in cases of insurrection against a State Government, and, as was clearly demonstrated by the Supreme Court in Martin agt. Mott (12 Wheaton, 19), he is to judge for himself whether the contingency in which it would be lawful or necessary for him to exercise that power has actually arisen or not. If, therefore, the President should have reason to believe that the force was not called for in good faith to suppress an insurrection against the Government of the State, but to be used for any purpose in any manner inimical to the United States, it would not only be his right but his duty to withhold it. THE RINGING REPORT SENT FORTH BY Reminding the Fraudulent President that it is High Time to Remove the Last Shadow r the reading of the document some discus-

would not only be his right but his duty to withhold it.

Your Committee, having no bill before it upon this subject, and deeming it unnecessary now to report otherwise than as stated, ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

POLO IN BROOKLYN.

the Queens County Club. The Westchester County Polo Club played yesterday their first match game on the Prospect Park Parade Grounds in Brooklyn, which have been selected for the use of the club heregrounds, as compared to the time it took to go to Fordham, was a moving consideration, and, in addition, the Brooklyn grounds were in per-fect form for the game. There is, perhaps, not a more beautiful parade ground in the State, and the polo players, with perfect unanimity, asked each other whether they knew, "by Jove, game." The polo players arrived in a specially

chartered car in J. S. Hoagland's line from Hamilton ferry—the quickest route to the grounds. They were Messrs. Harry Celrichs. Carrol Bryce, William Sandford, H. L. Herbert, August Beimont, Jr., with A. Ludenburg and W. Oothout, Jr., as substitutes. They wore too boots, light leather breeches, yellow and black striped shirts, and Czar caps. There were about twenty mustang ponies and English horses from the stables of the club near by, which the grooms, under the charge of "Poke," a Texas boy, kept moving in a circle.

The much of yesterday was with the Queens County Hunt Team, comprising F. Gray Gris, wold, Herman Ocipies, Pierre Lorlland Jr., E. Zabrowski, and F. J. Iselin, with H. W. Haileck and C. Hitchcock as substitutes. They had English ponies and some mustangs. Their colors were red and black. A broad chalk line, staked with color poles, marked off the ground. It was 900 feet long by 600 feet wide, and was as level as a floor at every point, and covered with a turf, short, thick, and velvety. The goals were at the easterly and westerly ends. Right behind the other goal was the Queens County tent, each flying the colors of its club, bearing crossed malets and a bail. The maliets were strewn along the cround. Many of them bord the colors of its club, bearing crossed malets and a bail. The maliets were strewn along the ground many flying the colors of the club, bearing crossed malets and a bail. The maliets were strewn along the ground many of them bord their tents, and began to call to "Poke" to give them some "mounts." "Poke" took another chew, pulled down his slouched hat, and got together some of the ponies, which in polo are called "mounts." "Poke" took another chew, pulled down his slouched hat, and got together some of the ponies, which in polo are called "mounts." The umpire galloped into the centre of the field at 5 o'clock, with a white wooden ball in his hands. The yellows were at the easterly goal, the reds at the west. He threw the ball flying. The play lasted only four minutes, Mr. Senden and

What Correspondents Think about the Pro-posed Trip to Canada. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir : I have been considerably amused the last lew days at the letters which have appeared in relation to the invitation of the Montreal Irishmen to the Sixty-ninth Regiment. It seems that some of the soldier-writers in times of peace.

related but fractines to deep orders and never operations are abundant reasons why the Sixty-minth Regions should not go to Canada to participate in the celeration of Dominion Day, but that is no reason why the egiment should be paraded through the columns of the reas, in order to advertise constitutional and historical riters and positical soldiers, who never would have een known to the public were it not for such an opportunity as this.

A MEMBER OF THE SIXTY.NISTH.

DYING BY HER LOVER'S HAND EVA GRIS'S STORY OF HER SHOOTING BY EDWARD ARRAS, TOLD.

Suffering from the Wound for Nearly a Year Before She Would Make Complaint Against the Man Who, She Avers, Betrayed Her. Yesterday morning Coroner Ellinger went o 808 East Thirty-third street to take the deposition of Eva Geis, who is dying from the effects of a pistol shot in the head, received a year ago, at the hands of her lover. The wounded girl was lying on a bed in the front room on the third floor. She is just 17 years of age, and though the left side of her face is disfigured by

boarded for the most part at 303 West Thirtyeighth street, but frequently, when business
detained him later than usual at the store, he
slept in his brother-in-law's house, occupying a small front room that was always kept
prepared for him.

Before many months had passed he became
acquainted with Eva, and though she was ittle
more than a child, he formed an attachment for
her, and she reciprocated his affection. She
says that, again and again, he promised to
make her his wife, and finally in March, 1877,
he betrayed her. The secret of their intimacy
was well kept, and they lived as husband
and wife for many months without the knowledge of the other inmates of the house. Eva
frequently asked Arras to marry her in the
ordinary way, and he always promised to do so,
saying he hoped he might be paralyzed if he
did not. Still he deferred the day from month
to month, and in November Eva told him that
she was about to become a mother. She told
Arras of her condition, and she says he was for
a time greatly disturbed about it; but after a
few days he seemed to be relieved, and desired
her not to be alarmed.

On the first Sunday in November, she thinks,
he asked her to take a walk with him, and he
took her to the house of Mrs. Blance, in West
Thirty-first street. They went to the same
house three times, and on the first two occasions Mrs. Blance questioned her, but did
nothing to relieve her. On the third visit she
was given some medicine, which she drank
when she got home. It made her terribly sick,
and for three weeks she feared she was going
to die. In two months, however, she was well
again, and then she and Arras resumed their
former course of life.

This state of affairs continued until May 5.

1878, and then Miss Geis determined to make a
last effort to induce her lover to marry her, and,
should he still delay in having the ceremony
performed, she resolved, at any cost, to separate from him. She told him that she had made
up her mind not to be imposed upon any
longer, and that if he would not marry her at

in the same manner as before, but his sister was still there, and he went out. Quarter of an hour afterward he went in the third time, and found that Mrs. Sperb had gone away. He locked the door quickly, and approaching the astonished girl, he setzed her by the throat. She shrieked and struggled, but he held her tight, and drawing a small pistol from the pocket of his trousers, he pressed it against her head. She was nearly mad with terror, but he pushed her violently down upon the floor, and stooped over her.

lently down upon the floor, and stooped over her.

"So you are tired of your life, are you?" he said. "Well, I'll settle that."

He placed the muzzle of the pistol directly under her left ear, and pointing it upward pulled the trigger. She felt the bullet entering, and then remembered nothing more. The shocting was done on Wednesday, and she thinks it was Saturday before she recovered consciousness.

newal, and he said he "hoped he might become blind and a cripple if he did not marry her as soon as she was able to walk to church." Her head was badly swollen for a long time, and she was subject to seizures of dizziness, which frequently caused her to fall upon the floor. She says she had not strength of mind to resist his overtures, and as soon as she was sufficiently recovered she consented to live once more with him as his wife, keeping their intimacy a secret from his sister and her husband, as heretofore.

Last February he tried to induce her to go again to Mrs. Blance with the same object as before, but she refused, and insisted that he should marry her at last, and he pledged himself to do so on May 1. But when that day came he told her that he could not marry a woman whose left ear was so disfigured, and who fell down, as though she were drunk, half a dozen times a day. He more than once threatened to kill her, she says, and on May 23 she determined to go home to her father. As she was going away Arras swore that if she said anything to the old man about the intimacy that had existed between them he would murder her.

Despite this threat, Miss Geis, on getting to her home, confessed to her father the life she had been leading for two years and a half, and told him of her present condition. He at once instituted a suit against Arras, laying his damages at \$10,000. But his daughter's health was falling fast, and yesterday, when it became evident to him that she would never ascend the winess stand to testify against her betrayer, he notified the Coroners' office. An examination showed that her condition was very critical, and her deposition was taken at once by Coroner Ellinger. Arras was arrested, but liberated upon furnishing bail in \$5,000, his brother-in-law again becoming his bondsman.

Edward Arras denies that he ever promised to marry Miss Geis, though he admits his intimacy with her, but says that she encouraged him. With regard to the shooting, he claims that it was purely accidental. Late in th

LONDON, June 11.—The race for the Royal Hant Cup took place to-day at the Ascot meeting. The winner was Capt Machell's aged bay horse The Mandarin. Mr. Lech's four-year-old bay colt Sir Joseph got the second place, and Mr. F. Gretton's five-year-old bay horse Harbinger the third. There were 28 runners.

Send us 85 Gross of Quirk's Irish Tea.

THE KAISER'S GOLDEN WEDDING. Berlin in Hollday Attire-A General Festival

Throughout the Empire. BERLIN, June 10 .- The city is in holiday attire, in honor of the Emperor's golden wedling. The populace has laid siege to the Emperor's palace, and whoever enters or emerges is greeted with a volley of hurrahs. The chief buildings have been draped or hung with greenery. Illumination devices have been affixed here and there ready to burst out to-morrow evening into flaming monograms, eagles, portraits, and other compliments to the imperial pair. All day the streets have been blue with the modest cornflower, the favorite plant third floor. She is just 17 years of age, and though the left side of her face is disflured by the bullet, her countenance still bears traces of no ordinary girlish beauty.

Up to yesterday Miss Geis had never betrayed her lover, always asserting that the pistol was accidentally discharged, but, learning that her provent of the shooting. According to her statement, made to the Coroner and others, she was only the shooting. According to her statement, and to the Coroner and others, she was only the store of the shooting. According to her statement, and to the Coroner and others, she was only the store of the shooting. According to her statement, and to the Coroner and others, she was only the store of the shooting. According to her statement, and to the Coroner and others, she was only the store of the shooting. According to her statement, and the father, who could hardly carnenough to support his little family, to allow her to go as a servant into the establishment of Mrs. Sperb, of 506 Sixth avenue. Mr, Wm. Sperb, Jr, is a butcher doing a very large business and his wife's borther, Edward Arras, and his wife's borther, Edward Arras, and his wife's borther, Edward Arras, and his wife's borther, Edward Arras was about 30 years of age, and a fine-looking young man. He lodged and the proving the proving the proving the proving the proving the of the Emperor. At every corner portraits and

by bonfires to night (Tuesday)—on the left bank from Bingerbruck to Rolandseck, and on the right bank from Eingerbruck to Rolandseck, and on the right bank from Eitville to the Seven Hills. The fires will be lighted at 9 o'clock and kept burning about one hour along the whole distance, sixty miles. The unprecedented grandeur of this demonstration has attracted a large number of strangers to the Rhine Valley.

The Emperor and Empress were enthusiastically cheered by dense crowds as they passed at the head of the magnifleent procession of Princes from the Palace to the Castle Chapel. A salute of 101 guns was fired at the conclusion of the ceremony at the chapel. On their return to the Palace the Emperor appeared three times on the balcony in response to the continuous cheering of the crowd.

The city is splendidly illuminated to-night, even in the remotest quarters.

Edward Faulkner averred before Commis-sioners Smith, French, and Wheeler, yesterday, that on sunday, June 1, he was preaching temperance on the lock between Broome and Grand Streets, when a po-

and then remembered nothing more. The shooting was done on Wednesday, and she is shooting was done on Wednesday, and she consciousness.

As soon as he had fired the pistol, Arras of general the door and called for assistance, when Mr. Sperb and his wife arrived he was greatly agitated, and told them the shooting was purely accidental. Dr. O. S. Paine of 47 West Thirty-dirst street was sent for, and on the interpolation in her lover's arms, while the latter, apparatus of the properties of the missing bailing 5,000.

The Doctor attended Miss Geis until she was sufficiently recovered to go to his office for treatment, the wished to send her to his hospital, but Mr. Sperb and his wife objected strenuously, and throughout her illness showed her marked kindness and consideration. She frequently assured Dr. Paine that the shooting was accidental and expressed the ulmost regret at her two were engaged to be married, and when he parted with his patient he did not see her or the Coroner's office yesterday. He says that the builet unextracted, might at any time result fatally.

The wounded girl says that when she recovered consciousness her lover and his sister any time result fatally.

The wounded girl says that when she recovered consciousness her lover and his sister the corons of the colored with says that any time result fatally.

The wounded girl says that when she recovered consciousness her lover and his sister the corons of the colored with expressions of regret, and the median and a cripple if he did not marry her as soon as she was able to walk to church. Her head was badly swellen for a long time, and she was badly swellen for a long time, and she was badly swellen for a long time, and she was badly swellen for a long time, and she was badly awalk to church. Her head was badly swellen for a long time, and she was badly awalk to church. Her head was badly swellen for a long time, and she was a member of the colored to the safety and the same was a member of the colored to the colored to the colored to the color

Louisiana State Lottery Co.

MAY DRAWING.

New Oralkans, May 22, 1879.
The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-half of ticket No. 47,579, single number, "Class E." in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the first capital prize of thirty theusand dollars, on Taesday. May 13, 1879, said ticket having cost the sum of one dollar, at the office of the company in New Orleans, being sent through correspondence addressed to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. box 692. New Orleans, La., and that the amount was promptly paid by a check on the Louisiana National Bank on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

Brownsvine, Texas,

PASSING THE ARMY BILL. A SHORT BUT DECIDEDLY LIVELY DIS-

CUSSION IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Garfield Cornered by a Fellow Republi can-Mr. Cox Making Points and Provok-ing Laughter at the Same Time-The Vote.

Washington, June 11 .- The House passed the Army Appropriation bill to-day. When the bill was laid before the Committee of the Whole it was understood that the section preventing the expenditure of money for the equipment, subsistence, transportation or payment of officers or men to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at elections in the States

manifested by the actions of the member from Wisconsin.

Mr. Price of Iowa arose to inject a remark.

"Who spoke to you?" shouted Mr. Cox. "I always like to hear my reverend friend talk upon temperance, or religion, or something of that sort," he added softo voce.

"If you listened to a lecture on temperance it might do you good," retorted Mr Price.

"If you had a little more generous Bourbon blood in your veins you would be a better man," said Mr. Cox.

He praised Garfield for the extremely able manner in which he had covered the Repub-

If you had a little more generous Bourbon blood in your veins you would be a better man, said Mr. Cox.

He praised Garfield for the extremely able manner in which he had covered the Republican retreat. Mr. Cox said that he was opposed to the maintenance of an army of 25,000 men, and especially to the maintenance of an army of 25,000 men, and especially to the maintenance of an army of 25,000 men, and especially to the maintenance of an army of 25,000 men, and especially to the maintenance of an army of 25,000 men, and especially to the maintenance of an army of 25,000 men, and especially to the maintenance of an army of 25,000 men, and especially to the maintenance of an army of 25,000 men, and the was opposed to granting supplies until the obnoxious laws were repealed, because elections mean free will, if they mean anything, and it was impossible to have free elections so long as the obnoxious laws remain on the statute books. The failary of Gartiela's argument about using 25,000 troops at 40,000 polling places was exposed by Mr. Cox. He said that the presence of a dozen soldiers in one place might destroy the fairness of an election for President might be changed. He said that the beaucerats intended to brush the vile laws from the statute books.

Mr. Baker, interrupting Mr. Cox, said: "You haven't brushed 'em away yet."

No, we can't brush them off as long as there is a fraud in the White House," retorted Mr. Cox. The Democrats applauded enthusiasically, and the Republicans also joined in the clapping of hands.

"Ton't wonder you cheer a fraud," said Mr. Cox, slaking his first at the Ropublicans. Therewell the first side, and none whatever among the minority.

From the time that Mr. Cox ceased speaking until a vote was taken on the passage of the brites all yabour the stock but also about the stock but also adult the stock of the edification of the company to turnish statements of the company of the edification of the constant that th

From the time that Mr. Cox ceased speaking until a vote was taken on the passage of the bill the House was in great confusion. The Democrats, satisfied with the parley between Williams and Garfield and Mr. Cox's reply, did not care to consume the time remaining at their disposal, and incessant shouts of "Vote," "Vate," were heard. Mr. Clymer, who had presented the property of the bill constant of the bill disposal, and incessant shouts of 'Vote,' ward served in his professional capacity in the Confederate army. He was married while in the army to the dancher of Gen. J. S. Preston of South Carolina and the color of Senater Wade Hampton. Dr. Darby came to New York in 1875, and during its brief residence had made many warm friends, and won the reputation of being one of the post skirid operators in the profession. He leaves a wadew and four chistren.

Minnesota Prohibitionist Ticket.

St. Paul. June 11.—The State Prohibitionist Convention, held in Minneapolis yesterday, adopted ressilations urging the members of the party to squore old political affiliations, and vote for the candidates of the Convention. The following were then nominated by Governor, the Rev. W. W. Satteries; for Lieutenant-Governor, S. B. Williams, for Secretary of State J. C. Stearns, for Fleasurer, H. D. Brown; and for Attorney-General, A. W. Bangs.

Louisiana State Lottery Co.

MAY DRAWING.**

New Onleans, May 22, 1879.

The undersigned certifles that he was the holder of one-half of ticket No. 47, 579, single number, "Class E." in the Louisiana State Lottery Co.**

MAY DRAWING.**

New Onleans, May 22, 1879.

The undersigned certifles that he was the holder of one-half of ticket No. 47, 579, single number, "Class E." in the Louisiana State Lottery Co.**

MAY DRAWING.**

The undersigned certifles that he was the holder of one-half of ticket No. 47, 579, single number, "Class E." in the Louisiana State Lottery Co.**

MAY DRAWING.**

The undersigned certifles that he was the holder of one-half of ticket No. 47, 579, single number, "Class E." in the Louisiana State Lottery Co.**

MAY DRAWING.**

The undersigned certifles that he was the holder of one-half of ticket No. 47, 579, single number, "Class E." in the Louisiana State Lottery Co.**

MAY DRAWING.**

The vote on the fine members which are the holder of one-half of ticket No. 47, 579, single number, "Class E." in the Louisiana State Lottery Co.**

MAY DRAWING.**

The Republica

BINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

New York Stock Exchange-Sales June 11.

Sales were made by auction in the Merchants' Exchange of:

The particulars of the stock and cash dividend declared this morning by the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company will be found elsewhere in THE SUS. After this dividend is paid, stock bought at the present price, say 115, will cost \$11.300 for 117 shares, or about \$96.50 per share.

An uneasy feeling prayalls in Wall street, and An uneasy feeling prevails in Wall street, not only about the steck, but also about the bonds of the Eric Railway Company. The obstinate rejusal of the officers of the company to furnist statements of its earnings, and the announce-

port next week.

The Attorney-General of the United States has given an opinion that the scrip issued by the Reading Railroad Company to its employees in payment of wages is currency, and, as such, liable to the annual tax of 10 ft cent. The company has issued of this scrip up to date, \$1,921,-260. No demand has yet been made by the Government for the payment of the tax, but it is probable that suit will be brought and the matter decided. The officers of the company contend that the scrip is not subject to taxation.

In February, 1875, a syndicate of speculators purchased the North Pennsylvania Railroad stock belonging to the city of Philadelphia, amounting to 30,870 shares of a par value of \$1,543,500, and agreed to pay for it in four annual installments in city 6s. The railroad stock was then at par, and city 6s were worth 103. In January, 1878, the syndicate asked for an extension so as to permit the balance, 17,134 shares, to be paid for in twenty quarterly payments, the syndicate hypothecating 4,000 shares of stock with the Commissioners to secure payment. Since then the syndicate have defaulted in their quarterly payments of \$40,000 cach four and a half times, nearly exhausting their security, and have not returned answer as yet to the notification made by the Commissioners on the 9th of April last. The market price of the railroad stock having declined to 72, and the city bonds having gone unto 120, the loss to the syndicate has been \$500,000.

The route said to have been decided upon for the Grand Trank Railroad connection with

the syndicate has been \$500,000.

The route said to have been decided upon for the Grand Trunk Railroad connection with Chicago extends from Chicago to Thornton, 21 miles; Thornton to Varparaiso, 29 miles; Valparaiso to Lansing, 161 miles; Lansing to Fiint, 47 miles; Fiint to Port Huron, 66 miles—a total of 324 miles. The company is already in control of most of this route.

Wednesday, June 11.—Flour and Meal—
The market was moderately active and firm for spring
grades, though winter wheat was work. We quote Flour
-Superfine, St. 45-85189; extra State, Ac., \$3.75-254;
Western spring, XX and XXX, \$4.25-256; do, winter
shipping extras, \$4.15-25-46; do, XX and XXX, \$4.50-256;
Minnesota natents, \$5.50-258; city shipping extras, \$3.10-25;
\$5.11, \$5.00-254; do, The Market's and familystrands, \$5.25-256; 20.55;
Southern shipping extras, \$4.25-254; S. Kye flour, supertime, \$5.10-254; do, Corn meal—Western, Ac., \$2.45-82.35;
Brandywine, \$2.50. Wheat feed, \$1 ton, \$12-251; rye
feed, \$14-251;
Grain—Wheat was active and closed firm after some

In the time amount was prompted proof for proper and the count of the company of

lower at 7½c. for refined in bbla. here. Oceans f were uniformly steady and moderately active; g Liverpool, by steam, 5d.; provisions, 25@35a; bu refrigerators, 90a; grain to Glasgow, by steam, 5d.; do. to Hull, by 5½d.; do. to Cork for orders, 48 & M. W qr.; do. to United Kingdom, 4s. 3d.; do. to Antwerp, 4s. 3d.; petroleum to Gottenburg, 4s.; do. to Elsinore for 4s. 1½d.; do. to Trieste, 4s. 3d.; do. to Cronstadt, 3residuum to Liverpool, 3s. 6d.; cases to Alexandria Tallow steady, 5 15-16c. Whiskey firm at \$1.07½.

carcasses of mutton.

No trade in live hogs, as the 7.325 fresh arrivals were
owned exclusively by importing stauchterers; steady
feeling. Nominally quoted at \$3.75@\$3.95 \$1.00 fbs.

Arrived-WEDNESDAY, June 11. Paterino, Manganaro, Bayonne

Business Motices.

The Louisiana State Lottery was char-

lars; tenths, one (\$1) dollar.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$100,000. 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 50,000. 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 20,000. 20,000 20 PRIZES OF 25,000 30,000 40,000 50 PRIZES OF 600 PRIZES OF 60,000 ,000 PRIZES OF 100,000 190 Approximation Prizes of \$200...
100 Approximation Prizes of 100...
100 Approximation Prizes of 75... 7,500

For full particulars apply to M. A. DAUPHIN. P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., 319 Broadway, New York.

Best place in New York to buy Boots, shoes, Gniers, and Toilet Slippers for Ladies, Misses, gentlemen and Youths, good arrivers, pomilar prices, is at MILLER & CO. S. 26 West 14th st.

perience. Only office, 2 Vesey st., opposite St. Paul's hurch.

The Best Einstle Truss Ever Invented, Price ow only \$2.50. POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway,

HINE-WASHBURN -- In Boston, Mass., June 4, by the HINE—WASHBURN—In Roston, Mass, June 4, by the Rev. E. Cutler, Thomas A. Hine of New York city to Anna P. Washburn of Boston.
HOPKINS—CORNWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 4, at Unity Chapel, by the Rev. S. H. Camp, D. H. Hopkins to Ida G. Cornwell.
HUBBELL—CHANDLER.—In Thompson, Conn., on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Waiter Thompson of Waterford, N. Y., Chaples B. Hubbell of New York city to Emily Allen, daughter of William H. Chandler of Thompson, HUNGERFORD—BAHCOCK—In Watertown, N. Y., June 4, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. L. R. Brewer, rector of the parish, Richard S. Hungerford to Mess Adelia Baboock, daughter of Henry H. Baboock. The bride looked unusually beautiful. She wore a cream white silk gown, cut-en princesse, with Louis XV. vest, and jupe of brocade silk. The tunic was draped at sides en panier, and cannt at back with large bouquets of white crushed reses; the panier being edged with duchesses and old point lace, from under which could be sesse and old point lace, from under which could be sesse and old point lace, from under which could be sesse and old point lace, from under which could be sesse and old point lace, from under which could be sesse and old point lace, from under which could be sesse and old point lace, from under which could be sesse and old point lace, from under which could be sesse and old point lace, from under which could be seen. bouquets of roses. Crushed roses were worn at the the control of t late Charles James Livingston.

WEINMANN-HINKLEY - In Raltimore, Md., June 8, by the Rev. Dr. Graves, William Weinmann of Saltimore to Miss Lottle I. Hinkley of New York.

DIVORCED. STILES.—In the city of New York, on the 11th day of June, 1870, by the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, a Juneice of the Supreme Court, O. L. B. Stiles from George A. Stiles. Cause, adultery.

FOY .- On Tuesday, June 10, Bridget Foy, in the 828

FOY.—On Tuesday, June 10, Bridget Foy, in the 826 year of her ace.

Refaires and friends are respectfully invited to attend the fineral troon the residence of her son-in-law John R. Fower, 23 Skillman av., Brooklyn, E. D., this Charsday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

LEFFINIWELL.—On Thesday, June 10, at his residence, 119 West 11th st., Miron W. Leffingwell, in the 52d year of his age.

Funeral from residence on Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

LAWRENCE.—Entered into rest, Tuesday, 10th inst., the Rev. F. E. Lawrence, D. D., pastor of the Church of the Holy Communion.

The tuneral services will be held on Friday, 13th, at 11 o'clock, preceded, at 8 o'clock, by the celebration of the holy communion, to which the communicants of the holy communion, to which the communicants of the holy communion, in which at the request of their dejacted pastor.

Friends will please refrain from sending flowers.

LEWIS -At East Marshfield, Mass., June 7, Calvin Lewis, aged 40 years and 4 months.

PALMER -on Wednesday, the 11th inst, Anson Swift Palmer, son of the late John and Cynthia Swift Palmer, god 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 425 West 12d st. on Saturday, the 14th inst, at 1 o'chek P. M.

PARRY -At Sandy Hill, N. Y., June 9, the Rev. Joseph Parry. He was horn at Miscerline, dispersionly for the Parry.

Special Hofices.